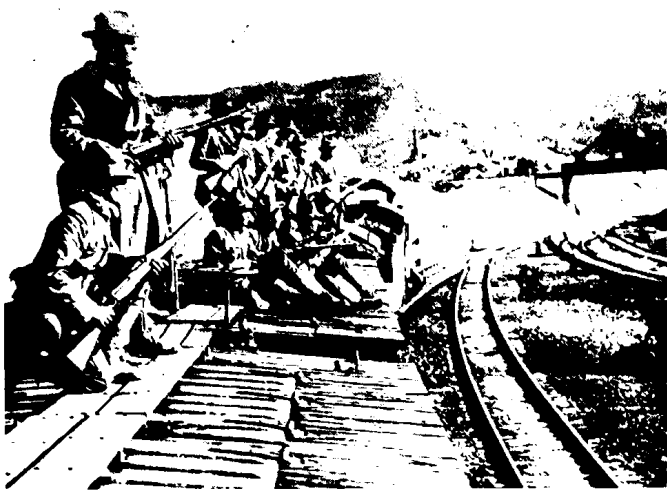




Remember Ludlow



Packet #536
June 30, 1973

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GRAPHICS

Cover: Striking miners at a mine in Ludlow, Colo. owned by John D. Rockefeller were fired upon by hired gunmen and state militia, April 20, 1914. 33 men, women and children were killed. See page 8
CREDIT: UMW Journal/LNS

Photos from Gay Pride march in New York. P-1
Photos of Cuban construction workers. P-2
Detroit auto workers leaflet. P-2
Prisoners behind bars graphic. P-2

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Collective: Anne Dockery, Beryl Epstein, Howie Epstein, Cidne Hart, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Jessica Siegel, Ron Sirak, Nancy Steifel

Comrades: Ellen Garvey, Kendall Hale, Barbara Plog, Safra Epstein

Correspondents: Rosette Coryell--Paris
Schofield Coryell--Paris
Richard Trench--Belfast
Teddy Franklin--Box 4547
Berkeley, Ca

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12---Nixon's Enemies

Members of the media who have been critical of the Nixon Administration were also included.

The reaction of those named in the memo was generally surprise that they were on the list but not shock that Nixon would have such a list. Representative Ronald Dellums (D-Cal) said, "I wasn't shocked but I certainly was appalled to find my name on such a list." He said he considered the idea "almost fascist."

Harold Gibbons, the Teamster official who lost his position on the executive board for being its only McCovern supporter (as well as having traveled to Hanoi), felt that the list "shows the total lack of morality in this Administration, from Nixon on down. It is a terrible thing that the U.S. government should be used in this fashion against a citizen, not because of any wrongdoing, but because of political opposition."

Others were amused and some delighted to be listed a Nixon enemy. Representative Bella Abzug (D-NY) replied, "I've got a little list too. But it's smaller than his. It has only one name: Daniel Schorr of CBS news, dubbed on the list 'a real media enemy,'" said "I prize it more highly than my Emmy award for coverage of Watergate."

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5---Two Young Black Girls

Speaking of the Relf case, Marcia Greenberg of the Center for Law and Social Policy said, "This may be just the tip of the iceberg."

--30--

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-----CORRECTION CITY-----

We forgot to finish the short on page 8 of the last packet (#535)--U.S. Gov't Makes 100 Leading Advertisers List. The last paragraph should read:

Proctor and Gamble heads the 100 leaders on the list with a total for 1972 of almost \$200 million. American Home Products Corp. was second on the list with \$116,620,700 followed closely by General Foods, Ford Motor Co. and General Motors. --30--

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PARIS PROTESTORS CONFRONT POLICE
IN ANTI-FASCIST DEMONSTRATION

by Schofield Coryell

LIBERATION News Service

PARIS (LNS)--On Thursday evening, June 21, Ordre Nouveau (New Order--a French neo-Nazi group) held a meeting with massive police protection in a Latin Quarter hall, while thousands of protestors demonstrated all over the area. Clashes with police were frequent and violent.

At the heart of the fascist rally--and the surrounding demonstration--was the burning issue of the status of the thousands of immigrant workers who, like minority workers in the United States, get the hardest and the lowest-paid jobs in the factories and construction sites of France. Ordre Nouveau called this meeting specifically to whip up racist fury and resentment against these foreign workers--North Africans, black Africans, Portuguese, Spanish, Turks and others--who have recently been placed under new legal restriction designed to prevent them from demanding their rights.

Militant immigrant workers have recently been fired and expelled from the country under the new orders, but such reprisals have not stopped thousands of workers from striking (as at the Renault plant in May) and even demonstrating in the streets under their own banners (as they did in support of the nation-wide student strike in April).

Only a few hundred people actually showed up to attend the Ordre Nouveau rally; their organization is extremely small and isolated. But the police were there in force--riot police and the special anti-red squads with their shields, riot clubs and tear-gas grenades. Hundreds of police were stationed in front of the meeting hall and thousands more roamed the area on foot or in jeeps, on motorcycles and in huge police vans.

While the turnout inside the hall itself small, some five thousand helmeted youths, many armed with clubs and molotov cocktails, came to demonstrate outside. About a half hour before the meeting was scheduled to open a group of demonstrators threw molotov cocktails at a squadron of police stationed on an adjoining street. The police panicked, charging wildly and firing their tear-gas grenades while home-made bombs and stones rained on them from the rooftops.

At that point, the large group of demonstrators broke up into innumerable small, mobile units, swiftly attacking the police, then running away and regrouping for further attacks. The police charged randomly and brutally, but caught relatively few of their attackers. One group was able to break away from the police, cross a bridge and invade the headquarters of Ordre Nouveau. When the night was over, the police had officially listed 76 of their own men wounded in the fighting; 16 required hospitalization.

The following morning, police raided the office of the Ligue Communiste--whose members participated in the demonstration--arresting about 50 members of the organization, 15 of whom have been indicted.

On June 20, the day before the Ordre Nouveau meeting, an orderly demonstration of some 120,000 people was held to protest the French government's recent right-ward trend and its offensive against freedom of expression. The principle issues at hand were the increasingly frequent violence of the government-called strike breakers, and the announced intention of the newly appointed Minister of Culture, Maurice Druon, to eliminate all critical and dissident voices from the State-controlled radio and television.

At the beginning of May, Duron, in an important policy statement, had declared that he could not be counted on to "subsidize subversion," or to respond favorably to those who approach him "with a beggars cup in one hand and a molotov cocktail in the other." This statement immediately brought strong protests.

A united front of theater and artist groups organized a demonstration in the form of a mock funeral for Freedom of Expression. Demonstrators wearing black robes and white death's heads carried Freedom's casket through the city streets to the steady beating of drums.

With all this going on, a French wire tapping scandal has been developing. The French liberal press has been publishing relations concerning large-scale political espionage and wire tapping carried out by the Ministry of the Interior against radical groups.

The satirical weekly, Le Canard Enchaîné, has published a series of facsimiles of captured police documents regarding the results of wire-tapping directed against various leftist journalists and newspapers.

The same paper also published police documents proving that mail sent to the independent leftist news agency Agence de Press Liberation had been intercepted by government agencies. APL has announced that they intend to sue the Ministry of the Interior for "violation of correspondence."

Meanwhile, the subject of widespread wire-tapping was debated in the National Assembly, where a Socialist Party deputy charged that 100,000 telephones are tapped systematically and permanently, while 10,000 more are tapped occasionally.

Government spokesman Oliviet Stirn, State Secretary for Relations with the Parliament, defended the wire tapping policy as necessary for "state security, the safeguard of the Republican Institutions, the prevention of crimes and the protection of persons."

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"And if we are to restore respect for law and order in this country, there's one place we're going to begin: we're going to have a new attorney general of the United States." Richard M. Nixon, August 8, 1968. So far, Nixon has had three Attorney Generals: Mitchell, Kleindienst and now, Richardson. The first two left office because of Watergate.

RHODESIA'S GOVERNMENT HANGS SIX BLACKS
AS LIBERATION STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES

LIBERATION News Service

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (LNS) -- On June 22, Ian Smith's white supremacist regime hanged three blacks who were charged with possessing arms for the purpose of committing "Terrorism and sabotage" in Northern Rhodesia. The Northeast is an area of increasing guerrilla activities.

This brings the number of Rhodesian liberation fighters executed within the last few weeks to six. On May 21, Smith had sentenced another three black men to death by hanging. One was alleged to have received guerrilla training outside of Rhodesia (known to black Africans as Zimbabwe). The other two were local residents who were supposedly recruited inside Zimbabwe. The two local men were unarmed and acted as carriers of arms and supplies.

Since the Rhodesian government broke away from Britain under the racist, all white minority rule of Ian Smith, guerrilla opposition to his regime has been growing in strength and numbers. Last January, alarmed by the recent increase in resistance, Smith closed the border with Zambia in an attempt to keep out the Zambia-based Zimbabwe liberation movements -- Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Smith quickly realized that this move would hurt Rhodesia economically more than Zambia, and he attempted to lift the blockade. However, Zambian President Kuanda, describing Smith's blockade as a golden opportunity to terminate the embarrassment of sustained trade relations with the Smith regime, continued the blockade on Zambia's side.

In another attempt to contain the guerrilla movement, Smith has imposed a program of rounding up peasants in the areas where guerrillas showed signs of gathering support, and relocating them in other areas, where they are surrounded by police barricades.

Smith's security forces have been given free reign to burn the homes of Africans suspected of being sympathetic to the guerrillas, and to confiscate their property.

However, the bad working conditions for black Africans in Rhodesia, coupled with Smith's racist and repressive policies make it seem unlikely that the resistance movements will stop gaining support from the black population. In 1971, the average yearly wage for whites was more than ten times that of black workers. And although Rhodesia's agricultural output has increased 27% since 1963, workers' incomes have increased only 9% in that period.

The Masters and Servants Act, dating from 1901, forbids labor unions or any form of bargaining with employers. There is no minimum wage, and the norm is a 60-hour work week at 4.2 cents per hour.

In 1966, the United Nations imposed an international embargo on trade with Rhodesia in an attempt to force the end of white-minority rule in that country. However, in 1971, Congress voted to end the U.S. embargo on importing Rhodesian chrome. Union Carbide and Foote minerals have invested

about \$56 million in Rhodesian chrome mines, and U.S. imports of chrome and other minerals from Rhodesia totalled about \$13 million last year.

Recently, several American groups supporting the African liberation movements have focused attention on the United State's disregard of the embargo. In Maryland on June 9, members of the International Longshoremen's Association refused to unload the African Meteor when they learned that the ship was carrying Rhodesian chrome ore. The African Liberation Support Committee formed a picket line on the dock to protest the arrival of the cargo.

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[Note to editors. See graphics section of this packet for a copy of the leaflet mentioned in this story.]

"WHAT IF CHRYSLER CALLED A SATURDAY...
AND NOBODY CAME?"

DETROIT AUTO WORKERS PROTEST FORCED OVERTIME

DETROIT (LNS) -- On Friday June 15, the day shift production force of Dodge Truck found leaflets scattered around the plant signed by "one pissed-off worker," who complained "what the hell happened to the 40-hour week," and exhorted, "TAKE SATURDAY OFF!!"

The truck assembly plant, which builds pickups and mobile home frames, was the scene of several walkouts in different departments during the previous week. One walkout by repairmen shut down the whole evening shift on Thursday.

Oppressive heat all week and continuous overtime made the leaflet's suggestion, "What if Chrysler gave a Saturday and nobody came?" seem like an appealing idea. And enough workers, Chrysler won't say how many, acted on it.

The Saturday day shift had to be sent home because there was "not enough manpower, baby, not enough manpower," as one harried forman screamed at a worker who called to report he wouldn't be in.

The Fifth Estate, Detroit's alternative paper, talked to the "pissed-off worker" who published the leaflet. "It was a small act of resistance," he said, "for those of us who took Saturday off and took the risk of getting disciplined."

"I've sold the past year of my life to Chrysler for \$10,000 and it hasn't been worth it. But on Saturday when so many of us stayed home and shut the plant down we made a very definite point about how much we hate this forced overtime."

"That stunt cost Chrysler maybe a couple hundred thousand dollars -- they lost a whole day of production (no trucks or mobile homes to sell) and according to the contract, they had to pay every worker who showed up for four hours, whether they sent him home or not." By one informal count, about 2,000 of the shift's 5,000 workers showed up.

"Like the leaflet said, my free time is worth more to me than Chrysler could ever pay for it. A lot of pissed-off auto workers have just about had it."

-30-
[Thanks to The Fifth Estate for this short.]

ABORTION TRIAL RALLIES WOMEN THROUGHOUT ITALY
"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR FREE ABORTION ON DEMAND"

ROME, Italy (LNS)-- A 23-year-old woman was found guilty at the beginning of June of having an abortion 7 years ago. A Padua court convicted Gigliola Pierobon after a three-day trial under an Italian law which forbids abortion in order to "protect the integrity of the race."

Gigliola was subsequently pardoned by the court because she had been a minor at the time and thus "hadn't known any better."

The defense had intended to present the testimony of unwed mothers, women's groups and sociologists describing the condition of women in Italy, according to the Italian leftist daily, Il Manifesto.

They had especially wanted Lucia Colella to give her testimony. She is an unwed mother who was driven out of her town and forced to live in a cave with her child for two years.

Gigliola wanted to present as her defense a "state of necessity"-- that she couldn't have done anything but have an abortion considering her economic status along with the psychological pressures that unwed mothers face in Italy. She feels that considering the way women with illegitimate children are treated, they have no choice except to have an abortion-- which is a crime.

However, the judge would not allow any of the testimony nor the presentation of the "state of necessity" defense. He said there were state institutions for the unwanted children of unwed mothers.

Women from all over Italy came to show their support for Gigliola. Once when the prosecutor referred to her as a "slut," three women ran up to the judge's bench and yelled, "We've had abortions, too!" The judge immediately had them arrested.

At night, large numbers of women marched and demonstrated in support of Gigliola. Public forums on the case and the condition of women in Italy were organized by Lotta Femminista (Feminist Struggle), a group she belonged to.

The trial became a focal point for women all over Italy. Accounts of the trial, appearing in newspapers, were read avidly by many women who then went out to discuss the issues with the women demonstrators.

"We are fighting because Gigliola's trial concerns all women," said Mariaros Dalia Costa of Lotta Femminista. "We are fighting for free abortion on demand available for every woman."

Earlier this year, the largest epidemic of German measles ever known in Europe broke out in the northern Italian province of Lombardy. Two hundred and forty-three women will be forced to bear deformed babies, because even under these circumstances, abortions are prohibited.

The epidemic broke out at the beginning of February. The Department of Public Health had released a vaccine but didn't distribute it widely. It also made only small attempts to publicize the dangers of German Measles to pregnant women.

...a pregnant woman contracts German Measles in the first month of pregnancy there is a 50% chance that she will bear a deformed child. In the second month, there is a 20% chance, and in the third month, a 4% chance. Women who have been vaccinated must wait 6 months before getting pregnant in order to avoid the risk of deformity.

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[Thanks to People's Translation Service for the information in this short.]

AMA BUDGET GETS HIGH OFF DRUG COMPANIES

NEW YORK (LNS)-- At the convention of the American Medical Association (AMA) held in New York in late June, it was revealed that the AMA has invested almost \$10 million of its retirement fund in major drug companies. Among the companies are: Upjohn Co., \$1.3 million; Eli Lilly and Co., \$1.1 million; and Pfizer Inc., \$910,000.00.

Dr. James Sammons, an AMA trustee and member of the Retirement Fund Committee, denied that the AMA's investments constitute a conflict of interest. Speaking in behalf of the committee, he said, "We not only considered it (the potential conflict of interest) but the Judicial Council of the AMA (the AMA's 'ethics committee') considered it and said it is not, since we have no control over the companies."

But the companies apparently have control over the AMA. At a Senate hearing in February, three doctors from the AMA's own Council on Drugs (now defunct), accused the Association of being "a captive and beholden to the pharmaceutical industry." The statement referred to the \$8.6 million -- 26% of the total income-- that the AMA received last year from drug companies for advertising space in its journals.

At the Senate hearing, the three charged that the AMA had first delayed publication of a new guide on prescribing drugs (the AMA Drug Evaluations), and then revised it out of usefulness. The guide was supposed to be a complete, factual, and unbiased guide for doctors, drawing on the experience of over 300 experts. The prescription guide now used by most doctors, The Physicians Desk Reference, is published by the drug companies themselves.

An issue in the AMA reference book was the use of the comment "not recommended" in the evaluation of many of the drugs. The drug companies and some AMA board members pushed to have the "not recommended" eliminated. The Council on Drugs rejected this proposal, offering to compromise by explaining in each case why the drug was not recommended. This solution was in turn rejected by the AMA, the guide was eventually published without the negative evaluations, and the Council on Drugs was abolished.

Dr. John Adriani, head of the Drug Council from 1968 through 1970, testified about the handbook at the Senate hearing. He said the board of the AMA had "no choice but to appease the pharmaceutical industry" by silencing the Council. Since the only alternative would be to sacrifice ad revenues, the AMA abolished the Council on Drugs in what it called an "economy measure."

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TWO ANN ARBOR ACTIVISTS FRAMED BY
STATE GOV'T IN "MARIJUANA CONSPIRACY"

LIBERATION News Service

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (LNS)--Pun Plamondon and Craig Blazier, both members of Ann Arbor's Rainbow People's Party (RPP), are scheduled to go on trial July 16 on charges of conspiracy, extortion, armed robbery and usury (loan sharking). If convicted, each face prison terms of life plus 45 years.

The Michigan State Police and the State's Attorney General claim that Plamondon and Blazier intimidated and robbed Uwe Wagner over a marijuana deal. Wagner, a known drug dealer on probation for a previous drug conviction, told police that Pun and Craig, armed with a gun and knife, tried to extort money from him for a debt he owed on a 25 pound marijuana transaction and that they forcibly took his belongings when he did not pay.

But Pun and Craig tell a very different story about the government's "marijuana conspiracy." Late in January of this year, the two traveled to northern Michigan to visit friends and relatives. They also stopped at Uwe Wagner's house to talk with him about the people he had ripped off in Ann Arbor in dope deals. They wanted to see if he understood what he had done and if he would try to straighten out.

Over a month later in the late afternoon of March 1, 20 state and local police surrounded the Rainbow People's Party house on Hill St. in Ann Arbor and arrested Plamondon and Blazier. During the night they were transferred north to the Benzie County Jail near Traverse City, Michigan.

The next day, in a highly unusual move, two special prosecutors from the office of State's Attorney General Frank Kelley appeared for arraignment in place of the local prosecutor. During the arraignment Kelley himself held a press conference in Lansing to announce the arrests. Bond was set at a phenomenal \$100,000 each.

On March 12, during the pre-trial hearing, the prosecution presented two eyewitnesses to Pun and Craig's conversation with Wagner.

Wagner himself, the first eyewitness, admitted that he had been in the "protective custody" of the police in jail for almost a month. During that month he said that police took him to a motel several times and told him to call Plamondon and engage him in conversation while the tape recorder took it all in. Wagner also said that the police never questioned him about his drug activities and he took the fifth amendment when asked if he dealt hard drugs.

Much to the prosecution's dismay, the second eyewitness, Bruce Peterson directly contradicted Wagner's original testimony. Peterson said that Plamondon and Blazier were there, but were not armed and made no extortive threats. He said that Wagner himself suggested that his belongings be held temporarily as collateral on a debt.

Peterson also testified that the two RPP members were acting as intermediaries in a dispute involving Wagner and a person Wagner had ripped off. Wagner, he said, dealt hard drugs like morphine,

opium, methadone, speed and barbiturates "on a large scale" and had a well-earned reputation as a rip-off artist.

But despite Peterson's corroboration of Pun and Craig's story and Wagner's police-inspired, tape recorded calls to Pun, the two were bound over for trial and their bond remained at \$100,000. Thirty days and three bond hearings later, Craig's bond was reduced to \$5,000 and he was released immediately. It took another 25 days and two more hearings before Pun's bond was reduced to \$10,000. On April 25 he was finally released.

"We can only speculate why or how Uwe conspired with the Michigan State Police and the State's Attorney General's office," said Pun. "Uwe is a German national who has not registered with the Immigration authorities which means he is now facing deportation. He is also on probation for a previous dope charge which means he is facing prison for violation of his probation. We know that he was telling people before any of this happened that the police were after him...."

"We also know that he has been dealing death (hard) drugs for some time. He has also been involved in a number of rip-offs....He may have gotten busted and confronted with deportation or prison, and saw a chance to get out from under some of the heat."

So far no charges have been brought against Wagner.

Lawyers for Plamondon and Blazier filed a series of pre-trial motions on June 26, including one seeking the dismissal of all charges on the grounds that it was "a bad faith, malicious and unlawful prosecution....brought for the purpose of staining the defendants with the taint of criminality...in order to chill and deter the political activities of the defendants and their political organization."

Judge William Peterson denied the motion for dismissal. However he did grant a motion that Plamondon act as his own co-counsel during the trial. "That's good," explained a spokesman for the RPP Legal Defense Fund. "We want Pun to be able to talk to the jury, to show them he's not a violent extortionist."

The Rainbow People's Party has been at odds with the state and federal government for several years now. In arguing for dismissal of the charges, defense lawyer Buck Davis mentioned the RPP's involvement in the U.S. Supreme Court decision curbing "national security" wiretapping of domestic groups without a court order as one reason for the government's continued harassment of the group.

The defense has also stressed the Michigan State Police's continual electronic and other surveillance of RPP members and its efforts to brand the party as a "subversive" organization. The RPP was also deeply involved in the successful overturning of the Michigan marijuana laws as unconstitutional, through the court case of John Sinclair. (Sinclair founded the Rainbow People's Party which was originally called the White Panther Party.)

And recently they filed a federal lawsuit,

THE RPP PROSECUTES WASHINGTON FOR
1968 CIA CONSPIRACY FRAME-UP

Three members of the Rainbow People's Party filed a \$1.2 million lawsuit against Richard Nixon, John Mitchell and other leading government officials and ex-officials this April in Washington DC.

The suit charges that government agents, in bringing the 1969 CIA bombing indictments against John Sinclair, Jack Forrest and Pun Plamondon, were in fact conspiring to smear them, lock them up on high bonds pending trial, make people afraid of them, and in general to "chill and deter" them from speaking freely and exercising other basic political rights.

The CIA Conspiracy case grew out of the 1968 bombing of a secret Ann Arbor CIA office. The bombing was admitted to by David Valler, who also claimed responsibility for many other bombings in the Detroit-Ann Arbor area. He was later brought by federal agents from prison to a grand jury where he produced testimony implicating Sinclair, Plamondon, and Forrest as conspirators in the CIA bombing. The three were then organizers of the White Panther Party in Ann Arbor and Detroit.

No evidence other than Valler's testimony was ever produced by the prosecution. But in the process of the trial it was revealed that the government had wiretapped Plamondon in what they claimed was an "unrelated matter." The taps had been issued by Attorney General Mitchell without a judicial warrant.

The trial judge ruled the taps illegal and ordered them given over to the defendants. Mitchell and his successor, Richard Kleindienst, then appealed the ruling all the way to the Supreme Court. Acting on Nixon's behalf, they used the case to argue that in "national security" cases involving "subversives," the President can wiretap at will without approval of a Judge.

Robert C. Mardian, a U.S. Attorney who later joined the Committee to Re-Elect the President and has since been implicated in the Watergate Conspiracy, argued the case before the Supreme Court which eventually ruled 8-0 against the government.

Pun Plamondon was held in county jails for 15 months under \$100,000 bond while this ruling was being appealed by the government and Jack Forrest was serving a five year sentence in the federal penitentiary for harboring Pun as a fugitive from the original indictment. John Sinclair was already in prison on a 9 1/2-10 year marijuana-possession sentence when the indictments were handed down.

(David Valler convicted of several bombings and some drug violations was already out on the street as a "reformed hippy" while the CIA prosecution was still in progress and the defendants in prison.

John Sinclair speaking in Washington at the announcement of the RPP's lawsuit against the government said that they planned to prosecute the people responsible for putting together the conspiracy case; "the same crooks who are behind Watergate and whose illegal political sabotage activities are now a matter of common knowledge."

now pending, against Richard Nixon, John Mitchell, Richard Kleindienst et. al. for the 1969-72 CIA Conspiracy Trial in Ann Arbor.

"We'll be trying to prove to the jury that the government has a vendetta against us," said the RPP spokesman.

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(For more information about the trial, contact: Rainbow People's Party Legal Defense Fund, 1520 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104. (313) 761-1709.)

TWO YOUNG BLACK GIRLS STERILIZED BY ALABAMA ANTI-POVERTY AGENCY: FATHER SUES FOR \$1 MILLION

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (LNS)--Two black sisters from a welfare family were sterilized after their mother (who is illiterate) signed an X on a paper she was given by representatives from an anti-poverty agency. She thought it was a permission slip to have them given shots. The next day, June 14, Mary Alice (12 years old) and Minnie (14) Relf, were admitted to a local hospital where tubal ligations were performed.

The same day, their 16 year old sister Katie was visited by two people from the agency who tried to persuade her to have the operation too, asking her if she wanted to go to the hospital "to take some pills." She told them "I don't think I need any." When they continued to press her, she locked herself in her room until they left.

Lonnie Relf, the girls' father, has filed a \$1,000,000 suit against the Office of Economic Opportunity and its director Howard Phillips, the Montgomery Community Action Agency (the anti-poverty agency) and its director Joseph E. Conklin, the unidentified surgeon and the head of the family planning clinic.

The suit also seeks a court order requiring the defendants to "do everything humanly and medically possible" to reverse the operations and asks the court to seek a nationwide ban on such deceptively presented operations.

According to the suit the agency said it had performed the sterilizations because "boys were hanging around the girls... they felt the most convenient method for the agency to prevent pregnancy was sterilization."

The clinic had been administering Depo-Provera to the girls until March 1 when the clinic came under the jurisdiction of HEW, which instructed the clinics to stop using the drug because it had not been certified safe by the Food and Drug Administration. Widely administered in Tennessee and Alabama, Depo-Provera has been shown to cause breast cancer in dogs and may cause permanent sterility. Side effects such as dizziness, backaches and heavy bleeding are severe. Depo-Provera is administered as a shot every 3 months.

Conklin, of the agency said that the clinic stopped administering the shots, birth control pills were not recommended because the two Relf girls were "found not to have the mental talents" to take them on schedule.

CONT. ON INSIDE FRONT
COVER
more....

(see packet #531 for photo and background interview)

"I WILL NOT ALLOW GOVERNMENTAL MISCONDUCT TO BE A
DEFENSE IN THIS TRIAL":

PRE-TRIAL HEARING FOR THE GAINESVILLE 8 CASE

LIBERATION News Service

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (LNS)--"Once you stepped through the doors of that courtroom, Watergate didn't exist anymore," said Peter Mahoney, a member of the Gainesville 8. The Gainesville 8 are seven members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), plus one supporter, who are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot at the Republican Convention last summer.

During a pre-trial hearing at the end of June, the defense attempted to show the connections between their case and Watergate. Not only have there been buggings and break-ins of VVAW/WSO offices and homes, but many of the same people involved in the Watergate affair--Justice Department officials, FBI agents, police informers and members of the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP) have all had a hand in their case.

But Judge Beau Arnow refused to even hear most of the evidence about governmental misconduct.

"I will not allow governmental misconduct to be a defense in this trial," said Arnow.

"He thinks we're guilty," said Pete, "and he's determined that what happened to the Camden 28 and Ellsberg cases is not going to happen to ours." The Camden 28 were recently acquitted of a raid on a draft board and Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo had their case dismissed by a judge on the grounds that governmental actions in the case "offends a sense of justice."

The vets' defense even presented a signed affidavit from convicted Watergate burglar James McCord, saying that he had been shown documents from the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department which mentioned each of the eight defendants.

James McCord is no friend of the VVAW/WSO. In his Senate testimony, McCord justified the break-in and bugging of the Democratic headquarters by saying that he was afraid of violence at the Republican Convention. The only organization he mentioned in connection with that violence was the VVAW/WSO. The bugs were supposedly to overhear any conversation between the Democrats and an organization like VVAW/WSO.

The judge refused to give any credibility to McCord's affidavit. The defense was denied their request to see the supposedly super-secret Justice Department files that were shown to McCord. The defense had argued that since the files were being shown to other people outside the Justice Department, then they were no longer secret and should be shown to the people they concern.

The defense also subpoenaed numerous FBI agents and officials of the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department (especially those who McCord had contact with.)

These were definitely hostile witnesses--only under the force of a subpoena would they even talk to the defense. For each subpoena, the defense had to provide plane fare as well as a fee for each day

they were in Gainesville. Although Judge Arnow could have refused to issue the subpoenas or quashed them any time before the witnesses left Washington, he waited until they were in Florida to do it. But he did it before the defense got a chance to even question them in private.

The defense also wanted to present evidence on illegal electronic surveillance. The judge merely asked government prosecutor Guy Goodwin if the government did any illegal wiretapping. Goodwin answered no.

The Justice Department did admit they had a telephone tape involving defendant Scott Camill and Pablo Fernandez, an anti-Castro Cuban. The Justice Department claims that Fernandez isn't an FBI agent and that he just made the tape on his own and passed it on to them. Fernandez, who was a friend of one of the Watergate burglars, Eugenio Martinez, was supposedly the leader of a right-wing Cuban group called Abdalra.

When planning for the demonstrations in Miami, the VVAW/WSO had set up a meeting with Abdalra to make it clear to them that they didn't want any trouble; that they were only going to demonstrate peacefully. Fernandez immediately offered to sell them machine guns and grenades. The vets turned him down.

Recently the Miami police admitted that they had hired Fernandez. "We were hoping for an overt act necessary to produce a charge of conspiracy," Major Adam Klimowsky, commander of the special investigation section of the Miami Police Department told the Miami Herald.

"We didn't want Camill [who was at a meeting with Fernandez] to actually acquire weapons. We wanted to find out what was in the back of his mind."

Angelica Rohan, another anti-Castro informer, told the Miami Herald that she was at one of the meetings where Fernandez offered to supply weapons "that could be turned into machine guns by putting in a little piece of metal." She said that none of the veterans were interested. "There was no indication whatsoever that they wished or desired to purchase one bullet."

Even Major Klimowsky agreed. "In fact, I guess he [Fernandez] might make a good defense witness."

While the Justice Department admitted that Fernandez was wearing a bug which transmitted to a police car outside, they claimed that the transmitter didn't work so that they don't have a tape of the conversation.

The defense had wanted to present evidence about another break-in, this time into the garage of Tony Seidell, who had been working part-time at the offices of VVAW/WSO in Florida. Seidell had been given a copy of the Winter Soldier film to use for fund-raising purposes. The film was stolen by a supposed VVAW/WSO member who turned out to be an FBI agent. The Justice Department denied planning the burglary, claiming that someone who wasn't working for them stole the film. He then on his own, turned it over to an FBI agent.

The VVAW/WSO infiltrator was in the courtroom
June 30, 1973 more...

and someone suggested during a recess that Seidell (who the judge didn't allow to testify) go over and talk to him. Seidell said, "I don't want to go over there and talk to him because I'll probably punch him out." The government reported that to the judge and he held Seidell in contempt for threatening a witness.

"It's just part of the harassment," said Pete. "Anyone who is going to help us in any way is going to get fucked over."

Arnow also ruled against allowing a woman cartoonist working for CBS from drawing during the trial. When he saw her outside in the hall, sketching the defendants, he ruled that she wasn't allowed to sketch any of the participants outside of court or even to attend the trial to sketch them from memory. When CBS broadcast some of the sketches she had already done, Arnow issued a show cause order against CBS News President Richard Salant requiring that he show why he shouldn't be held in contempt.

The trial was originally scheduled for July 17 and the VVAW/WSO had been organizing demonstrations in Gainesville to coincide with the first week of the trial. Vets and supporters from all parts of the country were expected to come, and information about the demonstrations had been out for months. But in an attempt to defuse the demonstration, Arnow decided to put the trial off until July 31.

"A lot of people in VVAW/WSO work and they arranged to get time off to come down," said Mahoney. But VVAW/WSO rescheduled the week of demonstrations to start on the 31st.

* * *

The trial, which Arnow claims "is not a political trial", needs a lot of support. Guy Goodwin (who has made his name acting as the prosecutor for the string of grand juries against anti-war activist and dissidents in general) still remains as prosecutor. "Goodwin is going to be as outrageous as the judge lets him," said Pete, "and the judge is going to let him be as outrageous as he wants." Contact your local VVAW/WSO chapter about caravans going down for the demonstrations.

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RICH SO-AND-SO RATTLED BY ASSEMBLY LINE WORKER

MACON, Ga. (LNS)--Frank E. Bird, Jr., of Macon, Georgia, reports that mechanics

practically dismantled a \$14,500 car looking for a rattle and finally discovered a ball bearing rolling around loose in a door panel. The bearing was wrapped in a note that read;

"Well, you finally found it, didn't you, you rich so-and-so."

This information was provided by Modern Times, an alternative paper published in Cleveland, Ohio which awarded the anonymous auto worker the Modern Times Creative Resistance Award.

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JULY BILLS ARE ON THE WAY? Please pay them and make our summer a little easier. Thanks.

FEDERAL COURT REVERSES 6 OF 7 HARRISBURG 7 COUNTS AGAINST BERRIGAN AND McALISTER

LIBERATION News Service

PHILADELPHIA (LNS)--A Federal Court of Appeals here reversed on June 27, the convictions on six of seven counts of smuggling letters out of a Federal prison handed down against Elizabeth McAlister and Philip Berrigan in the 1972 Harrisburg 7 trial. The three-judge court upheld one conviction against Berrigan but rejected all others against the two since the prison warden was aware that the letters were being "smuggled".

The court said that the warden at Lewisburg (Pa.) Prison, where Berrigan was serving time for two raids on draft boards in the later 60s, was aware of all but one of the smuggled letters since they were being carried by an inmate/informer. The inmate, Boyd Douglas, was acting on orders from the FBI, with the knowledge of the warden, to act as a courier for the letters.

It was through Douglas that the government tried to build a conspiracy case against Berrigan, McAlister and several other anti-war activists. It was the government's contention that the defendants were planning to kidnap presidential aide, Henry Kissinger and subject him to a mock war crimes trial. It was also charged that the anti-war pacifists were planning to blow up heating ducts in a Federal office building in Washington.

Despite holding the trial in conservative Harrisburg, Pennsylvania--an area not known for anti-war activity--the government was unable to obtain any convictions except on the letters smuggling involving Berrigan and McAlister. Informer Douglas' testimony was often found inconsistent and self-contradictory and it was established that he cooperated with the government in exchange for privileges while inside prison and a job guarantee upon release as well as a sizeable amount of money.

For McAlister, the reversal of all four counts against her will mean that she will not have to serve a one year term levied against her, nor live under the three year suspended sentence that was to begin after the jail term ended. The letter smuggling convictions against Berrigan actually added no time to his previous convictions since they were to run concurrent with his six year sentences stemming from a draft board raid in Baltimore and one at Catonsville, Maryland.

The court took great pains, however, to reject the defense contention that the case was entirely a matter of entrapment. Paul O'Dwyer and Ramsey Clark, lawyers for the two, had argued that the Federal government had activated a plot to draw the defendants into illegal activity. This, the defense contended, was to save face for late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover who had publicly accused Berrigan, his brother Dan and others of plotting to overthrow the government by violence means. At the time of Hoover's statement, no formal charges had been brought to back the allegations.

Berrigan had been paroled from Danbury Federal Prison last December after having served 39 months for his anti-war activities. Had he not been par-

oled he could have been behind bars until 1975. Berrigan and McAlister, who recently formalized their several years-old secret marriage, are living in an anti-war commune in Baltimore.

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(Note to editors: See cover for graphics to go with this story.)

MINERS MEET AT LUDLOW, COLORADO TO COMMEMORATE 1914 MASSACRE

LIBERATION News Service

LUDLOW, Colo. (LNS)--More than 200 miners and their families gathered with newly-elected leaders of the United Mine Workers union (UMW) on June 19 for a memorial ceremony at the site of a monument commemorating the 1914 Ludlow Massacre.

A tiny town in southeastern Colorado, Ludlow is empty now. It can't be found on the map, and the lonely turn-off from the freeway leads to an abandoned gas station. It's hard to believe that 60 years ago Ludlow was the scene of one of the bloodiest confrontations of strikers and state militia in the history of the United States.

In 1913, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company--run by the Rockefeller family--owned about 300,000 acres of mineral-rich territory in the state and employed some 30,000 workers. Hours were long, conditions were dangerous, and the company paid low wages in scrip which was only accepted by company-owned stores.

The company was also the landlord, and rent for the miners' homes was deducted from their pay. Sanitation was poor and typhoid was frequent in the small towns and mining camps. The company exercised complete control over the miners' lives, choosing their teachers, ministers, movies, books and magazines.

The Ludlow strike began in the fall of 1913. Miners' demands included an 8-hour day, enforcement of safety regulations, abolition of company scrip, removal of armed guards, and the right to select their own boarding houses and their own checkweighmen to supervise the weighing of the coal each worker produced.

They also demanded a 10 percent wage increase and recognition of their union--the United Mine Workers of America.

The company deployed its guards in trenches around its property and equipped them with searchlights and machine guns. Detectives hired from the Baldwin-Felts Agency sped around in an armored car shooting at people.

In the spring of 1914 the strikers were thrown out of their company-owned houses and refused service at the company store. They set up camp on some farmland donated by a miner and set up their own store under the leadership of one of the first locals of the United Mine Workers. Tents were erected and the miners dug trenches around each one. Holes were cut in the tents so that the occupants could crawl out easily into the trenches when the militia fired at them. There were about 10,000 people in the encampment.

On April 20, 200 gunmen attacked the camp and the battle that followed spread out over an area of three miles and lasted two weeks.

In the words of Mike Livoda, a survivor of the massacre who was present at the memorial ceremony, "we kept the 'dogs' away for two weeks. On the other side of the tracks we held 'em, pushing carts down the rails. Then one day, early in the morning, they opened fire from machine guns on the water tank over there (pointing). One of the dogs circled around and set the tents in back on fire. Then everything was in flames."

In the end, 33 men, women and children were shot or burned to death in their tents and trenches.

Today, the problems that miners in the U.S. face are not so different from sixty years ago. Safety records are still poor, with frequent cave-ins and disasters. And since 1900 over 100,000 miners have died from pneumoconiosis or "black lung," a disease caused by prolonged exposure to coal dust.

Corrupt leadership is another problem the miners have had to deal with. Tony Boyle, elected union president in 1963, rode in a chauffeured Cadillac and had the union apologizing for the coal company's negligence. When a mine caved in and 78 miners were killed in Farmington, West Virginia in 1968, Boyle flew in from Washington to say that "mining was a dangerous business" and Consolidation Coal, one of the largest mining companies in the country, was not really to blame for the disaster.

Joseph Yablonsky challenged Boyle for the union presidency in 1969. Shortly after his defeat Yablonsky, his wife and daughter were murdered. Boyle agents have since been convicted for the murders and the election frauds which insured his victory exposed.

Six months ago new elections were held in the UMW and the Miners for Democracy, a rank and file organization, ousted the Boyle machinery with a progressive slate and the slogan "coal will be mined safely or not at all."

"The cornerstone of the United Mine Workers was made of human bodies," said Mike Trebovich, vice-president of the union, at the Ludlow memorial. "Unless we stand united here, these things can happen again."

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(Thanks to Dave Dunaway, who was at the Ludlow ceremony, for this information.)

"Grapes must remain an unenjoyed luxury for as long as the barest human needs and basic human rights are still luxuries for farm workers. The grapes grow sweet and heavy on the vines, but they will have to wait while we reach out first for our freedom. The time is ripe for our liberation."

--United Farmworkers Boycott Day Proclamation, May 10, 1969

BOYCOTT GRAPES AND LETTUCE, SUPPORTED THE UFW

URUGUAY SUCCUMBS TO MILITARY COUP: CONGRESS ABOLISHED AS PRESIDENT POINTS TO "SUBVERSIVE THREAT"

LIBERATION News Service

MONTIVIDEO, Uruguay (LNS)-- As of Wednesday, June 28, this nation of 2.8 million people finally came under the complete control of a military government. For the first time since 1933, Uruguay's Congress was shut down, its doors locked.

President Juan Maria Bordaberry announced that as of June 28 he would rule by decree, with the aid of a newly formed Council of State to be appointed by him. He pointed to "subversive threats" as the reason for the coup.

Uruguay, once known as the "Switzerland of Latin America"-- both for its "Swiss style" of democratic government and for its European-descended population (more than half of its population is of German, Basque, French and Italian descent)-- had been heading toward a military takeover for some time. The most recent hint of trouble was action taken by the Army and Air Force last February when Bordaberry attempted to appoint as defense minister someone unacceptable to them.

When Bordaberry refused to cancel the appointment, the Army sent troops and tanks to the government house. The 4,000 man Navy set up barricades to protect the President but soon surrendered without firing a shot.

In the wake of this confrontation, Bordaberry agreed to rule with the close cooperation of the Army and Air Force. However, once the military had gotten Bordaberry under control, they still faced a resistant Congress. Uruguay's Congress, while dominated by two "moderate" parties, one being Bordaberry's right-leaning Colorado party, does have substantial socialist and communist representation.

The coup was the result of Congress' refusal to withdraw its immunity from a Senator, Enrique Erro, who was accused by the military of being a "front" for the Tupamaros, Uruguay's popular urban guerrillas. After Congress was abolished on Wednesday, a military warrant was issued for Erro's arrest. He turned out to be in Argentina on a lecture tour, at the invitation of the new government there.

It cannot be said that Bordaberry was very uncomfortable in his new partnership with the military. He had been elected, in October of 1971, on a platform which promised the smashing of the Tupamaros, who had given his predecessor a lot of trouble. Most of Bordaberry's votes came from rural Uruguay, traditionally more conservative than Montivideo, where nearly half of the population lives.

Bordaberry commenced his program with massive help from the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Public Safety (OPS). OPS provides police training in counterinsurgency and equipment for many nations in Latin America. They had helped Bordaberry's predecessor, Pacheco Areco, combat the Tupamaros. However, it was under his regime that OPS "advisor" Dan Mitrione was captured and assassinated by the Tupamaros. His assassination was the subject of a recent film, State of Siege, which has been the cause of much controversy in the U.S.

Bordaberry, with his secret police, military intelligence, and U.S. aid, conducted a campaign of repression which earned him the condemnation of the World Council of Churches, as well as many international civil rights groups. Torture was a common practice as were midnight raids, kidnappings and even murders by a "death squad" made up of off-duty Uruguayan police, military and some right-wingers.

For months the drive against the Tupamaros met with little success. Elusive as always, the guerrillas managed to evade the police as well as continue to conduct actions aimed at pointing up the failures of the Bordaberry regime. However, in April, the Uruguayan military did succeed in locating and destroying the Tupamaros' famed People's Jail in a basement in a home in one of Montivideo's middle-class neighborhoods.

All evidence was that the Tupamaros had suffered a disabling defeat. Whether they were completely finished or not was unknown, but with their major leaders in prison, it was clear that their effectiveness had been damaged.

Now it appears that the Tupamaros are still of major concern to the military-police forces in Uruguay, as indicated by their strong desire to court martial and imprison Senator Erro.

One thing is clear. If the regime has succeeded in smashing or severely hurting the Tupamaros, even they know that they haven't succeeded in resolving the problems that led to their creation.

Uruguay once had the highest standard of living in Latin America. A tiny nation, about the size of Nebraska, it relied throughout its history on agriculture-- especially beef and sheep-- for its economic survival.

Its first President, Don Jose Batlle y Ordonez had visited Switzerland and returned in 1911, to base Uruguay's first independent government on the Swiss model. (Uruguay had been a Portuguese colony, reverting to the Brazilian empire when the Portuguese left.)

Batlle set up a democratic form of government. He instituted land reform, an advanced welfare system, reformed the education system and instituted the separation of church and state. He also nationalized the railroads, banks, tobacco and liquor industries.

All of these programs of course created massive bureaucracy. But Uruguay's beef and wool exports were enough to support it. The tiny country produced much of the world's beef and leather goods and wool.

Things went well until 1933, when Uruguay, feeling the effects of the world-wide depression, fell under military rule which attempted to bring the economy under control. But the world-wide depression ended with the arrival of World War II bringing Uruguay out of the slump. Civilian rule returned too.

One of the negative side-effects of Batlle's social programs was that ever-growing bureaucracy. As it grew, more and more of the economy was used up in supporting it.

At the same time, in the fifties, the market for beef and wool fell. Especially, Uruguay was affected by the development of synthetic fibers to replace more

(Note to editors: See graphics in this packet--plus photo on cover of last packet (#535)--to go with this story.)

GAY PRIDE WEEK CELEBRATED ALL ACROSS THE COUNTRY JUNE 17-24

NEW YORK (LNS)--Gay Pride Week activities took place throughout the country June 17-24 marking the fourth anniversary of the Gay Liberation Movement.

The week's activities were scheduled to commemorate the events on June 27-28, 1969 when homosexuals resisted a raid by the New York City Vice Squad. Never before had gay people joined together to protest such harassment.

Some of the cities reporting activities this year were:

Atlanta, Georgia--The week's celebration began with a Talent Show at the Metropolitan Community Church on June 18, which was coordinated by the Atlanta Lesbian Feminist Alliance (ALFA). Activities during the next few days included an open Georgia Gay Liberation Front Meeting, bar night, a poster party, a worship service at the Metropolitan Community Church (MCC), and an open house at ALFA.

The four sponsors of the week--ALFA, MCC, Georgia Gay Liberation Front, and the Southeastern Gay Coalition--scheduled a GAY PRIDE WEEK CELEBRATION '73 MARCH for Sunday, June 24 at 1 P.M. Despite the police changing the parade permit to 3 P.M. at the last moment, so as not to coincide with a Billy Graham appearance, 150 men and women marched from the Atlanta Civic Center to Piedmont Park.

Boston, Mass.--The Homophile Union of Boston (HUB) estimates that about 2,000 people marched on June 16 from Copley Square, past City Hall and the State House to the Boston Common.

The march kicked off a week of activities including religious services, a gallery show of painting and sculpture by gay people, three dances featuring all-female bands, and a presentation of the play, COMING OUT, a gay historical documentary. HUB also sponsored a slate of workshops on awareness, gay women and men, high school, relationships, law, and politics.

Chicago, Illinois--Approximately 1500 people assembled on Sunday, June 24, in Lincoln Park and then marched through the business district, picking up from 500 to 600 more people, before returning to the park for a short rally.

Subsequent activities included a dance, a picnic, several performances by a lesbian feminist theatre group, Gay Social Workers Assoc. and Gay Teachers Assoc. Conventions, and a gay law forum panel discussion.

Highlighting the festivities was a candlelight vigil on Monday, June 25, of some 60 men and women at Cook County Jail to protest the treatment of gay prisoners there.

Also slated for Chicago's Gay Pride Week were: a bisexuality rap, a panel on the relationship between Women's and Lesbian Liberation, a "Family of Women" concert, a lesbian counseling information exchange, an art fair and flea market, and a Chicago Lesbian Liberation workshop on writers.

Houston, Texas--Houston's first Gay Pride Week

During the fifties, too, U.S. investment was increasing rapidly. Swift and Armour invested heavily in the beef industry while leather goods manufacturers also invested. This contributed to Uruguay's worsening balance of trade, which led to a rapidly spiraling inflation.

In 1958, Batlle's party lost for the first time in 93 years. A bad crop year, plus inflation and unemployment led to an economic situation that forced the new government to ask for U.S. aid.

The Aid came in the form of loans from the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund. In return, Uruguay had to freeze wages, a beneficial move for U.S. companies like Swift and Armour with investments there.

In the early 60's, following a pattern that they followed in beef-producing Argentina, Swift and Armour left Uruguay. They had worn out the beef-producing potential of the land and they moved on to greener pastures.

Following quickly on their heels, though, came U.S. banks and other industry with firms like ITT leading the way. There are now 8 U.S. banks operating in Uruguay. Bordaberry has recently begun to denationalize much Uruguayan industry in efforts to encourage more U.S. and European investment.

Now Bordaberry is faced with an extreme economic crisis. His foreign debt, thanks to U.S. investments and loans from the IMF is enormous, his GNP has been decreasing steadily. Unemployment in some sectors has reached 50%.

Bordaberry's announcement of the military takeover was met with much protest, both in the abolished Congress, whose members wept as they left their chambers, and in the streets.

On Thursday, the National Labor Confederation, a front of unions representing Uruguay's heavily unionized working class, called for a general strike which has succeeded in paralyzing the nation's major export industries--tires and textiles.

Students at the University of Montivideo boycotted classes, newspapers didn't publish and most white-collar workers stayed at home.

Even the Bordaberry-backed paper Accion was ordered to halt publication after it published an editorial describing the abolishment of Congress as an "historic error."

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AN EIGHT-HOUR DITTY

"We mean to make things over

We're tired of toil for nought

But bare enough to live on; never

An hour for thought.

We want to feel the sunshine; we

Want to smell the flowers

We're sure that God has willed it

And we mean to have eight hours

We're summoning our forces from

Shipyard, shop and mill.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest

Eight hours for what we will!"

--taken from Labor's Untold Story

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activities were jointly sponsored by the Houston Political Coalition, the Montrose Gaze Community Center, and Integrity.

Because a parade permit would cost them \$5000 under Houston's city ordinances, the groups held an open house at the Montrose Community Center on June 24 as their kickoff event. About 100 men and women attended the open house.

New York City--Approximately 15,000 men and women marched on Sunday, June 24, from 59th St. along 7th Avenue to Greenwich Village in culmination of a week of Gay Pride activities. Marchers, under the banners of dozens of gay and lesbian organizations, and including groups representing gay parents and gay church groups, rallied at Washington Square Park. The rally included such speakers as long-time gay activist Barbara Gittings, and Los Angeles Gay Liberation activist Morris Kight.

Philadelphia, Penn.--Approximately 1,000 men and women marched on June 10 from Rittenhouse Square down Chestnut Street around the City Hall to the Plaza in front of the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Floats were in evidence and the mood was festive.

Information booths were set up representing such groups as the Metropolitan Community Church, the Gay Activists Alliance, Lesbian Hotline, Dignity (a group for gay Catholics), and others.

There was also a Gay Pride Festival during the week put on by the Gay Students at Temple University.

Pittsburgh, Penn.--About 60 men and women marched from Market Square to Flagstaff Hill in Schenley Park amidst hundreds of onlookers in what was the first gay march in the city. Two-hundred people attended a picnic in North Park following the march.

The march, which occurred on June 17, followed a week of activities which began with a symposium given by Alan Bell and Evelyn Hooker at the Persad Center on June 12.

Other activities included a Gay Coffeehouse, a Lesbian-Feminist Night, a Gay Cabaret at the University of Pittsburgh, a motorcycle ride and a dance.

San Diego, Calif.--In what will be the first Gay Pride activities in the city, San Diego will hold a "Gay-In" at Balboa Park on July 1, from noon until 4 P.M.

Sponsors of the activity include: the Gay Center for Social Service, the Metropolitan Community Church, and Lesbian Feminists.

San Francisco--Approximately 1,000 men and women marched in the Gay Freedom Day Parade and then picnicked in Golden Gate Park on June 24 as the closing event to a week of activities which began on June 17.

Also on June 24, the Gay Activist Alliance kicked off a week long Festival of Gay Liberation with a crowd of approximately 400 gathering at the Civic Center. The Festival will continue until July 1.

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july lns bills will be in the mail soon--please
try to pay what you can.

TEAMSTERS HIRE PR FIRM TO POLISH UP THEIR IMAGE IN FACE OF BRUTAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST FARMWORKERS

LIBERATION News Service

COACHELLA VALLEY, Calif. (LNS)--Early in June a Las Vegas public relations firm issued a press release accusing the United Farmworkers of using "bruticians...to stage intimidation, reprisals, violence, destruction and possibly worse," in carrying out its strike against the grape growers of California's Coachella Valley.

The PR firm, Hoover-Gorin & Associates, was hired by officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to improve the union's image--to the tune of \$1.3 million a year.

Hoover-Gorin's campaign will be uphill all the way because the weight of the evidence shows that the approximately 300 "security guards" hired by the Teamsters for \$67.50 a day, have been on the giving rather than the receiving end of intimidation and violence.

The United Farmworkers (UFW) called the strike in mid-April when most of the grape growers in Coachella Valley announced they would not renew their UFW contracts. Instead, they signed sweetheart contracts with the Teamsters; contracts in which the workers in the fields had no say.

The beefy, sometimes bushy-bearded Teamsters--who are motorcycle recruits and not Teamsters--look ominous behind their dark glasses as they guard the fields.

One of these "animals" (as the Teamster organizers affectionately call the guards) was arrested recently for punching a priest in the face, breaking his nose in three places. Reverend John Bank, who works for the UFW, had been taunted into a "verbal confrontation" by close to a dozen Teamster guards who had surrounded him in an Indian cafe while he was eating breakfast.

While the Teamster strategy appears to rest upon the hope that continual strike-connected violence will lay the groundwork for a court injunction against the UFW strike, even the local Riverside County Sheriff's office had to concede that recent incidents were generated by "unprovoked attacks" by Teamster security guards.

On June 21, two "guards" were charged with kidnapping and assault with intent to commit murder, after they had dragged a man from a labor camp and sped away with him in a car. Before they were stopped by sheriff's deputies, the two had beaten the man and stabbed him with icepicks. As it turned out, the victim was a citrus fruit worker with no connection to the strike.

In Delano on June 25, a car driven by two UFW members was forced off the road by Teamsters, who proceeded to smash in the windows and beat the occupants.

A sixty year old man who had been hit over the head with a lead pipe was among six farmworkers who were hospitalized in Bakersfield, California on June 27. Twenty-five Teamsters were charged with assault with a deadly weapon in that incident.

The most massive confrontation so far began at 7:30 A.M. on June 23 as 20 UFW pickets crossed an empty lot near the Henry Moreno ranch in Thermal, California, another 400 pickets not far behind. Two hundred Teamsters, armed with tire irons, clubs, knives and belts, descended on the scene. At first they only threw firecrackers. But then, taking their cue from one tough who yelled "charge," the Teamsters picked up pieces of irrigation pipe as well, and attacked the pickets.

A number of people, including an old man, and a young woman were knocked down in the melee before it was broken up by 30 deputies. UFW picket captains had restrained the 400 other strikers from entering the battle. "From now on, this is the way it's going to be!" shouted one Teamster guard as they departed.

In another incident, Joe Lopez, an AFL-CIO field representative, was hit in the stomach with a nail-studded 2 X 4. The AFL-CIO has been giving the farmworkers crucial support with, among other things, a \$1.6 million strike fund.

Shouting "We're going to burn your house down, Poncho!" Teamster thugs entered a work camp one night in June and burned down a farmworker's trailer and shed. The farmworker, whose brother is a picket captain, escaped with his wife and 2½ year old daughter when a neighbor spotted the fire and ripped open a screened window.

Even the top Teamster bureaucrat directly involved in the struggle has gotten his name on the police blotter. Ray Cotner, Teamster area supervisor, was arrested June 13 on a charge of misdemeanor assault after he spat on a UFW picket.

Hoover-Gorin's press release claims that the "Teamster's Union has, despite adversity, harassment, annoyance, threats and actual violence from a rival union, continued to protect and respect the rights of farmworkers even when they were not within our own union."

But even with the Teamster guards "protecting" the fields, many of the more than 1000 UFW strikers have been arrested for violating court injunctions which prohibit pickets from entering the fields to talk to the workers.

Strikers have been successful, both by direct personal discussion and bullhorn appeals, in persuading non-strikers to walk off the job. But the Teamster toughs taunt and threaten the workers as they leave the fields to join the strike, and some have been prevented from going back to pick up their belongings.

In the face of all this, the Teamster press release continues, "The importation of hired thugs by Cesar Chavez may lead to more disruptions and violence as the grape harvest moves into full swing."

But in fact, the strike has been effectively impairing the growers' ability to harvest a high quality crop. Most of the experienced farmworkers have walked out, and the growers have had to resort to hiring inexperienced whites including students and children.

The inexperienced workers often pick green, unripe grapes, which fall below federal standards for the minimum allowable sugar content in table grapes. This, coupled with the inexperience of the

packers, results in 15% of the grapes picked on Teamster-contract farms having to be repacked. Nevertheless, many of the unripe and smashed grapes get through. The 22 lb. boxes from these farms are selling for \$9-\$10 apiece--a dollar less than the average UFW-picked box.

The farmworkers have been getting much outside union support beyond the \$90 a week in benefits for each striker provided by the AFL-CIO. During the second week in June, the Seafarers International Union sent about a half dozen sailors into the valley to act as guards for the UFW. Members of the west coast longshoremen local in San Francisco have pledged monthly truckloads of food and supplies to the strikers, and two of them have been delivered already. The United Autoworkers recently donated \$100,000 to the strike fund.

Although hundreds of other union locals around the country have offered various kinds of strike and boycott support, Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons must be most distressed by the growing revolt among his own rank and file.

So far, at least three Teamster locals have gone on record as opposing the union busting policies of the International Brotherhood. And scores of rank and file Teamsters have helped organize and participated in boycott picket lines at supermarkets which sell scab grapes.

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DEAN REVEALS NIXON "ENEMY LIST:"
"TO DETERMINE HOW WE CAN BEST SCREW THEM"

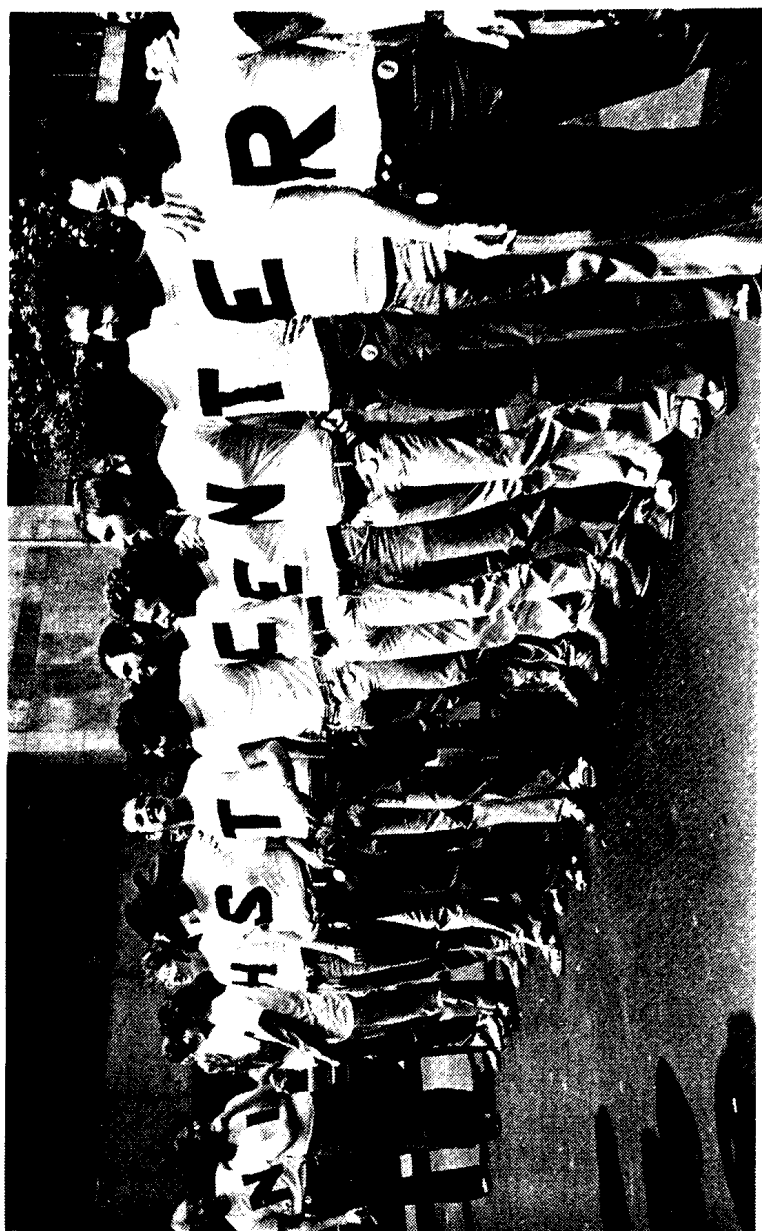
WASHINGTON (LNS)--Most people on the left have long assumed that the government has its lists of radicals and other "undesireables" that they keep tabs on, entrap, prosecute, imprison, shoot at, and murder.

But most people--especially those on the list--were surprised to find a Nixon "enemy list" that included anyone who simply did not agree with all of Nixon's policies. When former White House counsel John Dean submitted the "enemies list" to the Ervin Committee investigating the Watergate Conspiracy on June 27, it contained the names of such "threats" as football player Joe Namath, IBM Chairman Thomas J. Watson Jr., and actress Carol Channing.

Dean testified that the list of nearly 200 people was compiled by special counsel to the president Charles Colson and other White House officials in keeping with a plan to "use the available federal machinery to screw our political enemies."

According to Dean, they planned to "determine what sorts of dealings these individuals have with the federal government and how we can best screw them; e.g. grant availability, federal contracts, litigation, prosecution, etc." Dean also suggested that the Internal Revenue Service be used to try to get something on these people.

Most of the people on the list were guilty of financing campaigns other than Nixon's, ranging from McGovern backers to people with a piece of George Wallace or Henry Jackson. Also on the list were some anti-Nixon labor leaders--such as Harold Gibbons, the only member of the Teamsters Executive Board to support McGovern. CONTINUED ON INSIDE COVER



These photos were taken at the Christopher Street Gay Pride March
in New York, June 24.

(See-shirts in the right photo spell Ninth Street Center.)

These go with the story on page 11.

Also see cover photo in the last packet (#531).

Credit: LNS Women's Graphics



**WHAT IF CHRYSLER
CALLED A SATURDAY -----**

----- AND NOBODY CAME?

As if 5 days wasn't enough in this hot grease hole!
One-half of our pay for Saturday goes to taxes!
What the hell happened to the 40 hour week!

TAKE SATURDAY OFF !!!

My free time is worth more to me than Chrysler can ever pay me for it!
...one pissed-off worker



TOP LEFT: This goes with the story on page 2.
CREDIT: FIFTH ESTATE/LNS

TWO PHOTOS ON RIGHT: Cuban construction workers and members of a North American brigade making prefabricated building materials for new housing project being built at Los Naranjos, Cuba.

CREDIT: Venceremos Brigade/LNS
This goes with the story in packet #532.

BOTTOM LEFT. CREDIT: GRASS ROOTS/LNS